

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free, thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT'R 11, 1844.

MR. ADAMS'S SPEECH AT BOSTON.

The speech of Mr. Adams at Boston will be regarded as one of the most interesting and important which has yet been made in connexion with the question of annexation. The important facts detailed by him in reference to the negotiation between this Government and Spain on the subject of our Southwestern boundary, will put to shame the infamous fabrications of the Texas party.

Mr. Adams shows, by a reference to the correspondence and papers connected with the negotiations, that Spain never dreamed of consenting to the Rio Grande, or even the Colorado, as the boundary,—he shows further, that George W. Erwin's papers, which he placed in the hands of General Jackson, warrant no such statement as that made by him and Aaron V. Brown, but the contrary. Those papers disclose the fact, that Erwin proposed to the Spanish Government to fix upon the Colorado, between two and three hundred miles east of the Rio Grande, as the boundary; but that the Spanish Government refused to accede to it, or to any other boundary west of the Sabine, the one subsequently adopted. Up to this period, Mr. Adams had nothing to do with the negotiation; he being at that time Minister to England. The Spanish Government at first insisted on the Mississippi as the boundary, and at length reluctantly accepted the Sabine.

But another important fact stated by Mr. Adams will expose the hollowness of General Jackson's "Roman" patriotism. Mr. A. states that he, in 1819, exhibited the agreement as to the Sabine boundary to the Old Hero before the treaty was signed, and that he approved it. In proof of this fact, Mr. Adams appeals to his own diary of the 1st, 2d, and 3d February, 1819. He says that he had repeatedly made this statement, and that he had never been contradicted except by the Globe, that paper, with its accustomed recklessness of truth and decency, charging Mr. Adams with forging an entry in his diary.

Every day serves to develop some new feature of fraud or falsehood connected with the Texas treaty. It was literally "conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity."

Mr. Adams directs his sharpest satire at the bombast which has been put in General Jackson's mouth about Roman virtues and maxims of "extending the area of freedom." Mr. Adams shows by examples from Roman history that that famed Republic (Republic only in name) extended the boundaries of despotism by her conquests. Mr. Adams inquires, "Did the Old Hero ever hear of such a man as Verres, or of such a country as Sicily?" No, we venture to say. Gen. Jackson undoubtedly has many great and some good qualities, but he is little versed in matters of learning or science. We charitably believe that if he really knew what a stupendous system of fraud and despotism the Roman Republic was, particularly at that era when it was most successful in "extending the area of freedom," he would not allow his panders and sycophants to put Roman maxims in his mouth. Neither would he, as a Christian, feel flattered by the appellation of "the Old Roman," if he knew how much of heartless pride and injustice are compatible with Roman virtue. The truth is, that Gen. Jackson would have felt equal elation at being called "the Old Turk," as he is equally ignorant of the one character as the other.

CONNECTICUT ERECT!

Our friends in Connecticut have not reckoned without their hosts in assuring the country that the good old commonwealth of "steady habits" was triumphantly (and would be at all times) for "Harry of the West."

The New York papers come freighted with the result of the town elections in Connecticut last Monday. There is no need of our republishing them, since they all, pretty much, seem to have gone one way. In almost every town there is a large Whig gain from the last Spring election, and in some, a Whig gain upon the vote of 1840. Set down old Connecticut for Clay and Frelinghuyesen by a very large majority.

The village of Yonkers, N. Y., was visited by a very destructive fire on Sunday morning, which destroyed two factories and a large flouring or grist mill.

A JOKE.

The best political joke—it was a joke, no doubt—we have heard this year, is that BELA BADGER, of Philadelphia—the originator and chief of the pipelayers—has cautioned the public, through a paper which he now publishes, called the Forum, we believe, to beware of pipelayers.—Washington Globe.

What is a better joke than that is, that the above comes from an editor who is a voter in this city and nowhere else, but who pipelays his own spurious vote into one of the ballot-boxes in Maryland, at the recent election in that State.

To the editors of the Daily (Phila.) Chronicle.

Dear Sirs: I notice in the Pittsburgh Morning Post of the 27th ult. an article taken from the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, in relation to a difficulty between Mr. John B. Clay and myself. I pronounce the article as base a fabrication as ever emanated from the tongue of any Locofoco editor.

The assertion that I received an insult in the house of the Hon. Henry Clay is *basely false*; so far from it, I was kindly and hospitably entertained by him, as well as his son, with whom I had a difficulty.

It was after I had visited Mr. Clay, and at a hotel in Lexington, and in my own room, that remarks passed between Mr. John B. Clay and myself that caused me to challenge him.

Again: that I, with the young gentleman, retired from Mr. Clay's table to a game of cards, is *more than false*. I never played a game of cards in the house of Henry Clay; and farther, if I was on my oath, I would have no fear in saying there has not been played a game of cards in his house, to his knowledge, for twenty years.

Again: as some of the prints have stated that Cassius M. Clay urged on the duel between Mr. John B. Clay and myself, is equally false. Mr. C. M. Clay called on me a few hours after I had presented Mr. John B. Clay a challenge, and used the strongest arguments to induce me to withdraw the challenge, and manifested the warmest desire to have the matter amicably adjusted.

In defence of myself, however, I must say, I should have been guided by Mr. C. M. Clay's advice; but his remark was, if I would withdraw my challenge, he would endeavor to settle the difficulty. If Mr. C. M. Clay would have been responsible that he would obtain from Mr. John B. Clay an apology for words used to me, I would have withdrawn my challenge, and left the door open for an adjustment—but, of course, that I did not expect.

Again: Henry Clay, jr., with Major Throckmorton, of Louisville, came to see me at Cincinnati, where I had gone to avoid the authorities of Kentucky; and I must say, I never saw more feeling manifested on the part of any one to avoid a duel between his brother and myself, than by the former.

He remarked to me that he regretted the circumstance, and trusted and hoped the matter would be adjusted without an exchange of shots. Through his instrumentality, with that of C. M. Clay, Major Throckmorton, and my friend F. Chambers, Esq., the difficulty was amicably adjusted after we had met at Maysville, Ky.

I make this statement to assure the public that none of Mr. John B. Clay's friends urged on a duel between him and myself, as has been represented.

The difficulty between Mr. Clay and myself happened about three months ago, and I had trusted and hoped would never again have been introduced to the public notice; but, feeling assured it has been introduced to public notice for political purposes, I deem it a duty I owe Mr. Clay's friends, as well as myself, to state the facts to the public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SNOWDEN E. HOPKINS.
Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1844.

The following is the article alluded to by Mr. Hopkins:

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

"FIFTY CENTS A GAME!"—Or enough to make it "interesting," says Cassius M. Clay, in his late speech in Cleveland, "is not called gambling in Kentucky!" We believe it would take a mighty big pile to make a game uninteresting to "old Hal." But what is the gist of this argument, and what does Cassius propose to do? First, to make Henry Clay President, and then Kentucky morality will become the morality of the nation. Every young man in the country can carry a pack of cards in his pocket, and will be tolerated in betting enough to make the game "interesting." Let us see how this practice would operate on the minds and morals of the American youth, should it become the national amusement. We will take a case which recently happened in Kentucky, and even in Henry Clay's own house.

S. E. Hopkins, son of Judge Hopkins, of Maryland, recently visited the family of Mr. Clay, at Ashland. One day, after tea, the young gentlemen retired to a social game of cards, and, as usual, some money was bet. John B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, was playing with young Hopkins, and offered to bet him five dollars on the issue of the game, which offer was accepted on the part of the latter, but no money was put up. Hopkins won the money, but Clay refused to pay him, as the laws of the game required the money to be on the board. A dispute arose, in which Clay gave Hopkins the lie. No notice was taken of the insult at the time, farther than to break up the play, but next day a challenge was given and accepted, and the parties actually crossed the Ohio river to fight, with Cassius M. Clay as the second of John B. Clay. The matter, however, was settled without bloodshed. So much for Kentucky morals at home.

Now place Henry Clay in the Presidential chair, with John B. Clay his Private Secretary, and let him make up his cabinet with kindred spirits, and fill the important offices with the like kindred, and where will be the morality of the nation? Well may it be said, that "Vice sits in high places and is cherished, while virtue, like a menial slave, is driven forth to starve."

MR. RIVES.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate of Saturday last says:—"We are authorized to state that Mr. Rives, exhausted by sickness, and by his arduous labors in the canvass, will be unable to accept the numerous invitations extended to him to attend Whig meetings. He has been for the present positively interdicted by his physician from public meetings. Mr. Rives has just returned from a tour to the northwestern counties of Virginia in high spirits, and with increased confidence of the success of the Whigs in Virginia at the Presidential election."

MR. CLAY'S SERVICES TO HIS COUNTRY.

At the period of the Missouri question, 1819, when the slave question had excited the Union to madness—when conflicting passions appeared irreconcilable, and dissolution and civil war appeared inevitable—Mr. Clay brought about the compromise which restored peace and harmony. The admission was then universal that he had succeeded where all had failed, and he was hailed as the Savior of the Union. This man is now pursued, and has been pursued for twenty years, for giving a preference to Mr. Adams over Gen. Jackson, with the most unrelenting and rancorous traduction—his opinions perverted and misrepresented, his honor assailed, his public conduct imputed to corrupt motives, himself held up as a perjurer, a blackleg, a murderer, and an unprincipled mercenary, who had bartered his constituents, his country, and his oath, for the office of Secretary of State. The authors of these charges are the most profligate partisans and tools, who are insensible to shame, and alive only to the lowest instincts which find a place in the human breast: yet are there thousands of upright citizens, carried away by party spirit, who believe these charges against such a man, illustrious for such services, preferred against him by a perjured scoundrel like Amos Kendall, and reiterated by associates worthy to follow such a leader—men who have schooled their minds and consciences to believe any thing and every thing which has a tendency to promote their party objects for the time.

Again: In 1833, the Union was in more extreme jeopardy than in 1819. The tariff and nullification controversy had come to a crisis: South Carolina was ready to detach herself from the Union, and President Jackson to march 50,000 men to reduce her to submission: The country saw no hope of a pacific adjustment, and regarded civil war as inevitable. Even John Randolph was hopeless of an accommodation, and although long a personal enemy to Henry Clay, magnanimously said (at Buckingham Courthouse) "that there was but one man who could save the Union, and he believed he would!" That man was Henry Clay, and he fulfilled Mr. Randolph's conception of his influence and patriotism, and fulfilled it with wisdom and address so admirable, as not merely to avert the danger, but to reconcile all parties to his measure of compromise. This was the proudest era of Mr. Clay's illustrious life, when a nation hailed him a second time as the savior of its peace and integrity. John Randolph in the Senate chamber gave expression to the nation's feelings, when (then on the brink of the grave) he received all other Senators sitting, but rose to receive Mr. Clay alone. Partisan malignity for a time covered under the universal sentiment of gratitude and admiration which filled the popular mind. Even the triumvirate of Kendall, Blair, and Ritchie, ceased temporarily to pursue Mr. Clay with their vituperations, and suspended their favorite vocation of tearing character to pieces, afraid to incur the rebuke of a nation then warm with gratitude for Mr. Clay's unappreciated services!

But time obliterated the public sense of what the American people owed Mr. Clay. The hatred of Andrew Jackson and the service of faction required him again to be assailed, and for long years we have seen him as he was from 1835 to 1839, daily assailed by hundreds of presses. The triumvirate led off in the new chase to hunt down this great man, whose fame created envy, and whose character, services, and talents were too elevated and conspicuous not to excite the hatred of the malevolent.

To what unparalleled and indecent lengths of personal abuse, uncharitable imputation, and misrepresentation of Mr. Clay's opinions and conduct they have proceeded, volumes could not relate, nor can any just man have seen without loathing the attempt of these calumniators to dim Mr. Clay's reputation with the slime of their foul and licentious tongues.

Of all the States of this Union, South Carolina owes most to Henry Clay, for it was he, and he only, who saved her from being dragged into submission. His masterly policy and patriotic devotion saved the blood of her sons from staining her fields, and the heads of her more distinguished citizens from falling under the axe of the executioner. South Carolina is too proud, however, to acknowledge the obligation, and Mr. Clay is no where more intensely hated than there; but let us do the public men of that State the justice to say that Mr. Clay, if violently opposed, is not abused, slandered, and reviled after the fashion of the triumvirate of Blair, Kendall, and Ritchie! He is opposed on principle, but his abilities are confessed, and none are there found to assail his honor and his character! We hear nothing of the bargain and corruption from the manly and high-toned press of South Carolina! He who would in that generous, however mistaken Commonwealth, stigmatize Henry Clay as a Sabbath breaker, as a cheat at cards, as a perjurer, as a murderer, (for having fought a duel,) as a Swiss who had sold himself and his country, would be regarded as a libeller and common defamer, capable of slandering Aristides, and denying the virtue of Cato.

How much South Carolina owes Mr. Clay, if she will not acknowledge, history will—that history in whose pages Henry Clay will live and be revered by unborn generations, when his base revilers will no longer be able to deface, in a single mind, the image of his great services to his country.—Richmond Whig.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Key West Light of the Reef of the 14th ult., gives the following description of a singular phenomenon witnessed at sea:

"On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at about nine o'clock, was observed from the deck of the sloop Mount Vernon, by Capt. J. P. Smith, and also by his crew, what to all appearance was a star, but of such a size and brilliancy, considering the sky was unclouded, and the sun pouring down its rays with unusual lustre, as to almost lead to the belief that it was some supernatural vision. This singular phenomenon is represented as being, in appearance, nearly equal to the size of the moon. It remained visible nearly the whole day; and disappeared only as the shades of night were fast approaching; when all expected to have a better and more distinct view of this brilliant and apparently erratic heavenly body. Capt. S. states it to have presented an appearance, in color, similar to that of the planets at night, only a shade whiter. The ignorant and superstitious may see in this, signs of portentous moment. But such things have been seen before, and the world was on."

The U. S. frigate Columbia sailed from Cadiz, August 27, for Lisbon, all well. Captain David Geisinger had arrived at Cadiz, but had not, at the last accounts, assumed the command of the Columbia.

COALITION OF JAMES G. BIRNEY WITH THE POLK PARTY.

The evidence of a corrupt juggle between James G. Birney, Abolition candidate for President, and the Polk Texas party accumulates daily. The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 4th says:

THE COALITION COMPLETE.—We are not surprised to learn that the Locofocos of Saginaw county have nominated, with his assent, James G. Birney, Esq., the Abolition candidate for the President, as the Locofoco candidate for representative in the State Legislature. He received the nomination on Saturday last, after starting for the East. But he had previously been consulted, and acquiesced; so he himself stated to a gentleman of Saginaw before leaving home.

The Locofocos have exhibited a just sense of Mr. Birney's services to their cause during the past year. No man has labored so hard or so effectively to secure the electoral vote of Michigan to Mr. Polk. It was right, therefore, that he should receive from them this mark of their confidence and gratitude.

His present mission to the East, we have also reason to believe, has been undertaken at the instance of leading Locofocos as well as Abolitionists of New York, though cloaked under the pretence of a visit to one of his children in Connecticut. His conference with Gen. Hascall at Flint, if divulged, would doubtless disclose that fact. Leading Locofocos in this city have at any rate openly exulted over his New York mission at this crisis.

A correspondent of the same paper adds:

The Locofocos of Saginaw held their convention on Saturday, and strange to tell, James G. Birney received the nomination to represent Saginaw county in the State Legislature. Will the liberty men now doubt that he is working into the hands of the Locofocos! They cannot say he had no agency in the matter on account of his being absent, for I have it in my power to prove that he was consulted before he left, and was pleased with the idea.

Connect the fact that Mr. Birney has received a nomination from the Locofocos with the fact of his first marriage into the Marshall family, and a person of ordinary capacity can account for his inveterate hostility to Henry Clay.

Yours, &c. A. P. DAVIS.
FLINT, Sept. 30, 1844.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.—The Boston Atlas concludes an eloquent appeal to the friends of Gen. Harrison as follows:

Was not the revolution of the memorable eighteen hundred and forty the greatest triumph of freedom in the history of nations! Line upon line, Whig statesmen for twelve years had expounded the Constitution, and enforced, in the national and State assemblies, the true principles of Government. Facts, which thousands felt, attest their wisdom, foresight, and patriotism. He that ran might read the folly of the rulers and their wickedness. Defaulters, flying on the wings of every wind, to Europe—States, sovereign States bankrupt—the President compelled by his extremity to assemble Congress, in a time of peace, awoke at last to fury an insulted people. Under any other than the government of our fathers, they would have driven these Cosacks from the Temple of Liberty, affrighted by the flame of the sword and the lightning of the spear. As it was, with glorious enthusiasm they assembled in tens of thousands. The soul of the nation flowed forth in song. The principles of freedom were in every heart. The name of the patriot HARRISON was upon every lip.

He died. As he placed his foot upon the threshold of the high places of glory, he died.

"To the hero of freedom the order was given,
Form in a line with your comrades in Heaven."

His last words, breathed as a sacred legacy to his surviving countrymen, were, "I WISH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION CARRIED OUT." The time has come to do it. The time has come when the dying mandate of our hero and patriot must be obeyed. SOLDIERS OF HARRISON, STAND TO YOUR ARMS!

Messrs. Speaker Jones and Botts held a discussion before the people of Henrico on Monday. Mr. Jones led off in a stereotyped speech, which he has spoken in all places where he has spoken at all, until it has become quite familiar to the public. Mr. Botts replied with, according to numerous representations, the most unquestioned superiority. A gentleman, himself an accomplished and famed debater, avers that he never had heard so severe and annihilating a reply. We regret to say, (which we mention only to check exaggeration,) that there was personal collision; but no injury was inflicted, and the parties were reconciled on the spot.—Richmond Whig.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—We understand that a portion of the custom-house was pretty much deserted a part of yesterday. Many of the officers there appeared to be much more interested in the election of New Jersey, than in the discharge of their public duties.—N. Y. Exp. of Thursday.

A GLANCE AT THE NATIONS.—The London Spectator says—Sweeping the political telescope over the horizon abroad, we find nothing very striking for description, although there is movement in all quarters—a storm either subsiding or brewing. France and Morocco lie upon their arms, reposing, but not reconciled. Spain is reconciled to her African ally; but is now busied with some revolutionary murmurs at home. Italy trembles at the stifled sound of insurrection. In Egypt, Mehemet Ali has used the panic caused by his mad escape to make his ministers confess some delinquency in their rule and in penance to mulct themselves for the benefit of his treasury. British India has no war upon her hands, but only a mutiny, and the distant sounds of barbarian contest in her slumbering ear. China is threatened with more intrusive negotiations, American and French: like boys who have seen one of their number rob an orchard, the American and Frenchman will noisily step in too, even at the risk of spoiling the sport for all. Fiscal differences have set the Governor and people of Eastern Australia by the ears. All this is matter that little concerns us in England at present; but it promises to make incidence for the journals some day.

A boiler in the iron works of Messrs. Lorehitz, Sterling, & Co., near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, exploded on Monday last, and dangerously wounded three of the workmen, viz: Joseph Davis, Jacob Fording, and Jacob Pothman. Mr. Davis died the following morning. The other two are expected to recover. The explosion was confined to one boiler, but four were torn from their beds and thrown some forty feet. The accident was caused by an insufficiency of water in the boiler.

NEW JERSEY.

The first election of Governor by the people, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Whigs carried the State in 1840 for President, by 2,317, but last year the Locofocos elected 4 of the 5 Congressmen, and majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

Counties.	Stratton, W.	Thompson, L.
Cape May	431	—
Salem	259	—
Cumberland	230	—
Gloucester	694	—
Camden	433	—
Byrlington	673	—
Mercer	336	—
Middlesex	352	—
Monmouth	—	250
Somerset	129	—
Atlantic	—	329
Essex	1795	—
Morris	238	—
Hudson	466	—
Passaic	—	—
Huntington	—	—
Warren	—	—
Sussex	—	—
Bergen	—	—

OHIO.

The election in this State, which came off on Tuesday last, was for Governor, members of Congress, and the Legislature. In 1842, the Democrats elected their Governor by a majority of 3,443, and by which we shall make our comparison. The abolition vote was then 5,405, of which we shall take no account, as the probability is that it will be increased this election. We have the following reported majorities:

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Guernsey	200	—	1	—
Harrison	224	—	—	34
Belmont	211	—	—	95

PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor's Election in 1844, compared with the Presidential Election in 1840.

Counties.	Hur.	V. B.	Markle.	Shunk.
Adams	825	—	635	—
Alleghany	3047	—	2326	—
Armstrong	—	494	—	—
Beaver	1433	—	—	—
Bedford	464	—	228	—
Berks	—	3843	—	4451
Bradford	—	213	—	—
Bucks	217	—	—	274
Butler	296	—	—	—
Cambria	—	109	—	—
Centre	—	795	—	—
Chester	761	—	654	—
Clarion	—	718	—	—
Clearfield	—	313	—	—
Columbia	—	1504	—	1800
Clinton	—	12	—	—
Cumberland	95	—	—	61
Crawford	—	439	—	—
Dauphin	937	—	864	—
Delaware	696	—	575	—
Erie	1575	—	—	—
Fayette	—	280	—	450
Franklin	694	—	625	—
Green	—	660	—	750
Huntingdon	1560	—	—	—
Indiana	744	—	—	—
Jefferson	—	116	—	—
Junata	—	77	—	110
Lancaster	4206	—	3967	—
Lebanon	967	—	735	—
Lehigh	—	46	—	264
Luzerne	—	1345	—	1400
Lycoming	—	677	—	—
McKean	—	13	—	—
Mercer	913	—	—	—
Mifflin	—	43	—	75
Monroe	—	1102	—	1200
Montgomery	—	801	—	1165
Northampton	—	992	—	911
Northumberland	—	886	—	800
Perry	—	898	—	936
Philadelphia city	2881	—	4006	—
" county	—	3114	1937	—
Pike	—	389	—	—
Potter	—	183	—	—
Schuylkill	—	303	—	967
Somerset	1736	—	1574	—
Susquehanna	—	463	—	—
Tioga	—	826	—	—
Union	905	—	922	—
Yenango	—	420	—	—
Washington	536	—	—	75
Warren	—	102	—	—
Wayne	—	513	—	—
Westmoreland	—	1926	—	1808
York	—	590	—	894
Carbon (new co.)	—	—	—	340

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st Dist.—Levin (Native) is elected in place of E. Joy Morris, (Whig.) Mr. Levin is represented as a Clay man, and a friend of the nation.

2d Dist.—J. R. Ingersoll, Whig—same as last year.

3d Dist.—Campbell, Native, but represented as a Whig, is elected in the place of Smith, Loco.

4th Dist.—It is ascertained, we understand, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, extra, that Mr. Shearer, the Native American candidate for Congress, in this district, is elected by twenty-seven majority over Charles J. Ingersoll, Loco.

5th Dist., composed of Montgomery and Delaware.—Yost (Loco) is re-elected.

6th Dist.—Erdman, Loco, is elected. Last year Whig.

7th Dist., composed of Chester—McIlvaine, Whig, is re-elected.

8th Dist., composed of Lancaster.—John Strohm (Whig.) Same as last year.

9th Dist.—Brothead, Loco, will be re-elected.

10th Dist.—Pollock, Whig, is said to be re-elected.

11th Dist.—Ramsey, Whig, is re-elected.

12th Dist., composed of York and Adams.—Dr. McLain, Loco, is elected. Dr. Nes, independent, is the present member.

13th Dist.—Stewart, Whig, is re-elected.

14th Dist.—Darragh, Whig, is re-elected.

LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats, so far, lose 8 in Philadelphia county, 2 in Cumberland, 1 in Dauphin. They gain 3 in Bucks, and 1 in Schuylkill, net loss 7.